

2. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL U.S. POPULATION

This section presents sociodemographic characteristics of the U.S. population that may be useful when assessing highly exposed populations. Characteristics included are gender, age, race, ethnicity, geographic location, economic factors, and institutionalized populations. Some data are included in more than one section because these data may be useful for more than one type of assessment. Relevant terms (e.g., race) are defined when available in the sections where they are presented. Definitions of relevant terms are presented as they appear in the cited reference to avoid misrepresentations.

Much of the data in this section are adapted or derived from the 1995 *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States*. It is a standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organizations of the United States. Sources of the information presented include Federal statistical bureaus and other organizations that collect and provide statistics as a principal activity, government regulatory agencies, private research, trade associations, health associations, etc. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995; 1997). Statistics presented were obtained and tabulated by various means: (1) complete enumeration or census, (2) samples, (3) extraction from records kept for administrative or regulatory purposes, and (4) through interviews or mail explicitly for statistical purposes (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995; 1997). The following statistical abstract data presented are based on census data collected from the decennial Census of the Population, a monthly population survey, a program of population estimates and projections, and a number of other periodic characteristics. The U.S. Constitution requires that the U.S. Bureau of the Census collect data every 10 years (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). These decennial censuses provide data for many socioeconomic reports on the status of the general U.S. population.

U.S. Census Bureau data are accessible on the World Wide Web via the Internet. The Bureau's home page (Internet address: www.census.gov) contains information on the kinds of data available and instructions on how to conduct data searches, extract data, and download data files. Information available includes summaries from the most recent census in database format and search tools such as *Map Stats* and *US Gazetteer*, which generate census data profiles of specific U.S. locations. Another option available is the *Tiger Mapping Service*, which allows the generation of national-scale, street-level maps from publicly available data. Questions on the U.S. Census Bureau's home page can be sent to webmaster@census.gov (U.S. Census Bureau Home

Page, Dec. 23, 1996). Section 11 contains information on how to access U.S. Government data on the Internet.

2.1. RESIDENT POPULATION BY GENDER AND AGE

The gender and age distribution of the population in question should be determined to identify populations with potentially high exposures. Table 2-1 presents the U.S. general population by gender and age for the year 1994 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Figure 2-1 illustrates the population distribution of the U.S. general population by age and gender for the years 1987, 2000, 2010, and 2030 (Spencer, 1989). Gender- and age-related factors resulting from varying behavior and activity patterns are discussed in Sections 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 of this document.

Gender- and age-related factors can increase exposure to toxic agents. For example, children often exhibit behavior and activity patterns that are different from adults, which may potentially increase their exposure to environmental agents. Infants have a greater surface area to body weight ratio than adults (Calabrese, 1986); thus, infants potentially may be at greater risk from environmental contaminants via dermal exposure. Also, children spend time in outdoor play or structured activities. As a result, they can have higher exposure to contaminants found in the soils on playgrounds, parks and other outdoor recreational areas, and residential yards. In addition, children and infants tend to put objects into their mouths; these objects may contain chemical components or include soil particles containing chemical contaminants, which might increase their risk of exposure to contaminants by ingestion. Infants have faster respiratory rates than adults, resulting in potentially increased risk from contaminants via inhalation. Also, individuals who spend most of their time in an indoor environment (e.g., elderly residents of nursing homes) may experience higher exposures to indoor air contaminants.

2.2. RESIDENT POPULATION BY RACE

The racial composition of a population in question should be determined to ascertain if exposure to certain environmental contaminants may be different for that group based on race or ethnicity. For example, certain cultural practices (e.g., use of mercury for spiritual purposes) are more common in some ethnic groups than in others. The Bureau of the Census is directed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, under Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, to collect and publish statistics of the general population by race (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Common racial classifications include American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. The concept of race that the U.S. Bureau of the Census uses reflects self-identification by

survey respondents and is not intended to reflect any biological or anthropological definitions. Respondents who do not identify (themselves) with a specific racial group on the questionnaire are included in the “other race” category. Hispanic is defined, by directive, as an ethnicity, not a race (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). A self-identification question is used in the census questionnaire to identify Hispanic origin, and Hispanic persons may be of any race (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Persons classified as Hispanic include those who reported their race as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish countries), or other Hispanic origin (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Table 2-2 presents total numbers and percent distribution of the general population by racial categories not of Hispanic origin (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian; and Asian and Pacific Islander) and persons of Hispanic origin for years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1994.

2.3. RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Table 2-3 presents the resident general U.S. population by age, race, and Hispanic origin from 1980 to 1994. Race and Hispanic origin are defined in Section 2.2.

2.4. RESIDENT POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

The risk assessor may be concerned with the geographic location of the population of concern. Examples of geographic factors that may be relevant for determining exposure of populations include amount of time spent outdoors and length of growing season (potentially greater in areas of warmer climates), and amount of time spent indoors exposed to indoor air contaminants (potentially greater in colder climate areas). The Bureau of the Census subdivides the United States into four geographic regions of Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. These regions are further divided into divisions containing different States. The regions, divisions, and their corresponding States (using standard U.S. Postal Service abbreviations for States) are shown below. Table 2-4 presents the resident general population by these geographic regions, race, and Hispanic origin, for the year 1990.

Region	Division and Abbreviation	States
Northeast	New England (NE)	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
	Middle Atlantic (MA)	NJ, NY, PA
Midwest	East North Central (ENC)	IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
	West North Central (WNC)	IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
South	South Atlantic (SA)	DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV
	East South Central (ESC)	AL, KY, MS, TN
	West South Central (WSC)	AR, LA, OK, TX
West	Mountain (M)	AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY
	Pacific (P)	AK, CA, HI, OR, WA

2.5. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL U.S. POPULATION

Socioeconomic characteristics of a population may affect exposure to certain environmental contaminants. Living in poverty could potentially contribute to increased exposure. For example, populations living in older housing units, and especially those with limited funds available for regular repairs and maintenance, may have lead-based paint and inadequate ventilation systems; both may contribute to increased risk for exposure to environmental contaminants. Various socioeconomic data were available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995) describing the general population. For convenience and consistency, these data are presented by racial categories as provided in the reference cited. Table 2-5 presents socioeconomic data for U.S. white and black populations, and Table 2-6 presents socioeconomic data for the American Indian population. Figure 2-2 presents the Native American populations in thousands residing in the 10 EPA regions by State for 1995. Table 2-7 presents socioeconomic data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population, and Table 2-8 presents socioeconomic data for the Hispanic population.

2.6. RESIDENT POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD

Many risk assessments are based on exposure to individuals or groups of individuals living in a household or residence. For example, an assessor may wish to determine the percentage of households in a given area with young children who spend time outdoors playing. These children may subsequently be exposed to soil contaminants resulting from deposition of airborne particulates.

A household is described by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as composed of all persons who occupy a housing unit (a house, apartment, etc.) that constitutes separate living quarters (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). A household includes related family members and all the unrelated persons (lodgers, foster children, employees, etc.) who share a housing unit. A family is defined by the Census Bureau as a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together in a household (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Table 2-9 presents the numbers (in thousands) of household units in regions, divisions, and States from 1980 to 1994. Table 2-10 presents the numbers (in thousands) of family and nonfamily households by race, Hispanic origin, and type.

2.7. URBAN AND RURAL U.S. POPULATION BY REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE

A risk assessor may wish to enumerate the population residing specifically in urban or rural areas of a State or in a metropolitan area. For example, a risk assessor considering the population exposed to a pesticide as a result of application for agricultural use would choose an appropriate percentage of the nearby rural population. Likewise, living in a rural area that is known to have certain contaminants in its water supply (i.e., groundwater) also can increase risk. Living in urban areas with increased vehicle traffic and the resulting increase in air pollution from auto exhaust can increase risk to certain air contaminants, such as benzene.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines urban populations as persons living in incorporated or unincorporated cities or towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants or in urbanized areas defined as adjacent densely settled surrounding areas with a minimum of 50,000 persons (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Populations not classified as urban are classified as rural (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Table 2-11 presents the total populations of each region, division, and State, as well as the numbers and percent distribution of urban and rural populations by region, division, and State. The composition of the regions and divisions is provided in Section 2.4.

2.8. RESIDENT POPULATION WITH WORK DISABILITIES

The U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995) considers a disability to be reduced ability to perform tasks one would normally do at a certain stage in life. Table 2-12 presents numbers of disabled persons, ages 21-64 years old, for the total population and by percent employed for 1991, 1993, and 1994.

2.9. NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENT POPULATIONS

Table 2-13 presents the numbers of persons in the general population who were born in the United States and those born in foreign countries. Data are presented for years 1920 to 1990. These data are presented as an additional population characterization.

2.10. RESIDENT POPULATION ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE MILITARY

Table 2-14 presents the numbers of individuals serving on active duty in the armed forces, by service, for the years 1950 to 1993. Services included are Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. This population is included not necessarily because they are potentially highly exposed, but as another characterization breakdown of the general population. If an exposure is related to the population of a specific military organization due to some job-related activity, the population potentially exposed can be enumerated. For example, if a contaminant in the insulation (such as asbestos) of a ship is a potential problem, Navy and Coast Guard personnel could potentially have greater exposures than the general population.

2.11. RESIDENT INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATIONS AND THOSE LIVING IN GROUP QUARTERS

The U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995) classifies a person as living in group quarters if that person is not living in a household. Household is defined in Section 2.6. Persons living in group quarters include those who are institutionalized (e.g., under care or custody in juvenile facilities, jails, correctional centers, or hospitals, or residents in college dormitories, rooming houses, military barracks, etc.). Data pertaining to these specific populations may be useful when a potential exposure is limited to a selected microenvironment. For example, patients in a hospital potentially could be exposed through the dermal or inhalation pathways to chemicals used for sterilization procedures, such as antiseptics in hospital rooms or as sterilization agents for bed linens. Table 2-15 presents numbers for the general population living in institutions by type of group quarters (nursing homes, college dormitories), region, and State. Note: because group quarters include military barracks, there may be some overlap with data presented in Section 2.10. Table 2-16 presents numbers of the general population living in jails by race and detention status

for the years 1978 to 1994. Table 2-17 presents numbers of the general population living in Federal and State prisons for the years 1970 to 1993.

2.12. TRENDS IN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL U.S. POPULATION

Population trends are useful if an assessor is estimating an exposed population across time. For example, if the risk for increased exposure is specific to a specific population (e.g., race, gender) the estimated exposed population may be determined in some instances up to 1995 and projected for the years from 2000 to 2050, in increments of 10 years.

2.12.1. Trends in Gender and Age Characteristics of the General U.S. Population

Table 2-18 shows trends in the ratio of males to females for all age groups from 1950, with projections for 2025 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Data indicate that there are slightly more males than females under the age of 14 years. Between ages 14 to 24 years, the numbers of males to females are nearly equal; however, after the age of 24 years, the ratio of males to females shows a fairly consistent decrease. The ratio of males to females is lowest at age 65 years and over. The average male-to-female ratio (for all ages) has dropped slightly from 98.6 in 1950 to 95.4 in 1994, and is projected to increase slightly to 96.3 by 2025.

2.12.2. Trends in Demographics of Race and Ethnic Characteristics of the General U.S. Population

Trends in demographics of race/ethnicity are presented in Table 2-19. The percent distribution is provided for the resident population by race from 1980 to 1995, with projections to 2050. Data in this table are adapted from Table 19 in *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). These data indicate an increase in the general population for persons of Hispanic origin since 1980. The percent distribution (of the total distribution of 100 percent) for the Hispanic origin population was 6.54 percent in 1980 and increased to a projected distribution of 22.46 percent for the year 2050.

2.12.3. Trends in Regional Distribution of the General U.S. Population

Table 2-20 presents changes in location of primary residence of the general population. Data in this table are adapted from Table 30 in *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). Census data indicate that percentage increases in population from 1960 to 1994 were highest in the West and South regions. The greatest population decreases occurred in the Midwest and Northeast regions.

2.12.4. Trends in Demographics of Social and Economic Characteristics of the General U.S. Population

Tables 2-5 through 2-8, discussed previously in Section 2.5, indicate changes in the socioeconomic characteristics of the general population. The trends from these tables are summarized as follows:

- White population in 1994, relative to 1980 (Table 2-5):
 - Total population increased by 12.5%;
 - Number of high school graduates dropped by 3%;
 - Number of college graduates increased by 5%;
 - Number employed increased by 3.5%;
 - Relative to 1980, the median income rose by \$2,000 in 1990, then dropped to \$600 below the 1980 value by 1994;
 - Number of persons below the poverty level increased by 3.2%; and
 - Consistent family types and housing tenure.
- Black population in 1994, relative to 1980 (Table 2-5):
 - Total population increased by 27%;
 - Number of high school graduates increased by 5.4%;
 - Number of college graduates increased by 11.3%;
 - Number employed increased by 3.9%;
 - Number of families headed by women increased by 7.6%;
 - Relative to 1980, the median income rose by \$949 in 1990, then dropped to \$1,053 below the 1980 value by 1994; and
 - Number of persons below the poverty level increased by 2%.
- American Indian population (Table 2-6): Data from past years were not readily available; therefore, trends could not be evaluated. Data on socioeconomic status of the American Indian population should be available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, DC.

- Asian and Pacific Islander population in 1994, relative to 1990 (Table 2-7):
 - Total population increased by 11.5%;
 - Number of high school graduates decreased by 1.7%;
 - Number of college graduates decreased by 1.3%;
 - Number employed decreased by 2.6%;
 - Relative to 1990, the median income dropped by \$2565;
 - Number of persons below the poverty level increased by 1.2%; and
 - Consistent family types and housing tenure.

- Hispanic population data trend summary (Note: All tables by number listed for the Hispanic population as data sources are the table numbers presented in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* [U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995]):
 - Total population increased by 83% from 1980 to 1995 (data from Table 19);
 - Number of high school graduates increased by 9.3% from 1980 to 1994 (data from Table 238);
 - Number of college graduates increased by 1.5% from 1980 to 1994 (data from Table 238);
 - Number employed increased by 2.1% from 1980 to 1994 (data from Table 627);
 - Relative to 1980, the median income dropped by \$1,082 by 1993 (data from Table 723);
 - Percentage of persons below the poverty level increased by 8.8% from 1979 to 1993 (data from Table 744); and
 - Homeowner-occupied housing increased by 46% from 1980 to 1990 (data from Table 1226).

2.12.5. Trends in Demographics of Distribution by Households of the General U.S. Population

Table 2-9, shown in Section 2.6, presents percent change in numbers of households by State. Trends generally parallel those of regional distribution of the general population, in that the greatest increases occurred in the West and South regions, with slight increases in the North and Midwest regions. Table 2-9 also indicates that the number of persons per household nationwide has dropped slightly, from 2.75 persons in 1980 to 2.64 persons in 1994.

2.12.6. Trends in Demographics of Urban and Rural U.S. Population

Table 2-21 indicates that, since 1960, the percent of the general U.S. population residing in urban areas has increased. The population percentage residing in rural areas has decreased.

2.12.7. Trends in Demographics of Resident Population With Disabilities

Trends for persons with disabilities may be inferred from economic data containing the number of persons receiving public assistance. The assumption is that persons with disabilities often are not able to work to fully support themselves. Table 2-22 presents numbers of persons receiving public assistance in the United States from 1980 to 1993. Table 2-23 in this document is a summary of data presented in table number 611 in the 1995 *U.S. Bureau of the Census Statistical Abstract of the United States*, and it indicates that the percentage of persons receiving public assistance increased from 6.5% in 1990 to 7.7% in 1993.

2.12.8. Trends in Demographics of Native and Foreign-Born Resident Populations

Table 2-13, Section 2.9, indicates that the percentage of the general U.S. population born in foreign countries has decreased over the past 70 years from 13.2% in 1920 to 7.9% in 1990. Immigration rates from 1901 to 1993 are presented in Table 2-24 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). These data show that the rate of immigration was 10.4% between 1901 and 1910, dropped to 0.7% between 1941 and 1950, and since that time has risen to a current rate of 4.8%. The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines immigrants as aliens admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995). The category "immigrant" includes persons who may have entered the United States as nonimmigrants or refugees but who subsequently changed status to permanent resident.

2.12.9. Trends in Demographics of Resident Population on Active Duty in the Military

Table 2-25 presents the numbers and percent distribution of the general U.S. population on active duty in the military. Data for this table were adapted from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995. These data indicate that the percent of the general population serving in the military was approximately 0.9% in 1950, increased to about 1.6% between 1955 and 1970, then dropped to approximately 0.8% from 1975 to 1993.

2.12.10. Trends in Demographics of Resident Populations Living in Institutions and Group Quarters

Trends for persons residing in group quarters (college dormitories, rooming houses, etc.) could not be evaluated because data from past years are not readily available. Trends in numbers of persons living in institutions (e.g., under care or custody in juvenile facilities, jails, correctional centers, or hospitals) are summarized as follows (note: numbers of total U.S. population are from Table 2 in the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995):

- The number of persons in jails has increased since 1978 (Table 348, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995), from 158,394 persons (0.07% of total population) in 1978 to 490,442 persons (0.19% of total population) in 1994.
- The rate (per 100,000 persons of the general population) of persons in Federal and State prisons (Table 2-17) has increased from 96.7 in 1970 to 352.9 in 1993.

2.13. REFERENCES

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Table 2-1. Resident Population by Gender and Age: 1994
[In thousands, except as indicated. As of July 1.]

Age	Total	Male	Female	Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	260,341	127,076	133,265				
Median age	34.0	32.9	35.2	43 yrs	3,716	1,825	1,891
Under 5 yrs	19,727	10,094	9,633	44 yrs	3,825	1,897	1,927
< 1 yr	3,870	1,981	1,889	45-49 yrs	16,679	8,181	8,498
1 yrs	3,878	1,985	1,893	45 yrs	3,659	1,801	1,858
2 yrs	3,956	2,023	1,933	46 yrs	3,550	1,743	1,807
3 yrs	3,990	2,041	1,949	47 yrs	3,843	1,886	1,957
4 yrs	4,032	2,064	1,968	48 yrs	2,652	1,292	1,360
5-9 yrs	18,859	9,657	9,201	49 yrs	2,974	1,458	1,517
5 yrs	3,884	1,989	1,894	50-54 yrs	13,191	6,410	6,781
6 yrs	3,792	1,940	1,852	50 yrs	2,890	1,409	1,481
7 yrs	3,747	1,917	1,830	51 yrs	2,931	1,430	1,502
8 yrs	3,595	1,841	1,754	52 yrs	2,549	1,238	1,312
9 yrs	3,841	1,969	1,872	53 yrs	2,440	1,182	1,258
10-14 yrs	18,753	9,602	9,150	54 yrs	2,381	1,152	1,229
10 yrs	3,744	1,920	1,824	55-59 yrs	10,936	5,244	5,692
11 yrs	3,770	1,931	1,840	55 yrs	2,283	1,099	1,184
12 yrs	3,768	1,927	1,841	56 yrs	2,281	1,095	1,185
13 yrs	3,722	1,903	1,818	57 yrs	2,178	1,043	1,134
14 yrs	3,748	1,921	1,828	58 yrs	2,021	966	1,055
15-19 yrs	17,616	9,036	8,580	59 yrs	2,173	1,041	1,132
15 yrs	3,602	1,848	1,754	60-64 yrs	10,082	4,740	5,342
16 yrs	3,515	1,808	1,707	60 yrs	1,981	934	1,046
17 yrs	3,562	1,836	1,727	61 yrs	1,953	923	1,030
18 yrs	3,349	1,714	1,635	62 yrs	1,965	921	1,044
19 yrs	3,588	1,831	1,757	63 yrs	2,065	971	1,094
20-24 yrs	18,326	9,311	9,015	64 yrs	2,118	990	1,128
20 yrs	3,480	1,776	1,704	65-69 yrs	9,970	4,500	5,471
21 yrs	3,492	1,782	1,710	65 yrs	2,059	948	1,111
22 yrs	3,605	1,835	1,770	66 yrs	2,071	948	1,124
23 yrs	3,839	1,943	1,897	67 yrs	2,003	905	1,098
24 yrs	3,910	1,976	1,934	68 yrs	1,897	845	1,052
25-29 yrs	19,177	9,619	9,558	69 yrs	1,940	854	1,086
25 yrs	3,756	1,894	1,862	70-74 yrs	8,741	3,790	4,951
26 yrs	3,680	1,846	1,834	70 yrs	1,875	824	1,051
27 yrs	3,778	1,894	1,884	71 yrs	1,801	786	1,015
28 yrs	3,674	1,837	1,837	72 yrs	1,811	791	1,020
29 yrs	4,289	2,147	2,142	73 yrs	1,695	729	966
30-34 yrs	22,177	11,058	11,119	74 yrs	1,559	659	899
30 yrs	4,354	2,173	2,181	75-79 yrs	6,574	2,655	3,919
31 yrs	4,332	2,160	2,172	75 yrs	1,473	614	859
32 yrs	4,431	2,209	2,222	76 yrs	1,369	563	806
33 yrs	4,433	2,201	2,232	77 yrs	1,294	524	770
34 yrs	4,626	2,315	2,311	78 yrs	1,254	496	758
35-39 yrs	21,961	10,920	11,040	79 yrs	1,184	459	725
35 yrs	4,523	2,253	2,270	80-84 yrs	4,351	1,550	2,801
36 yrs	4,439	2,208	2,231	80 yrs	1,048	393	655
37 yrs	4,472	2,223	2,248	81 yrs	966	352	614
38 yrs	4,055	2,007	2,048	82 yrs	855	306	549
39 yrs	4,472	2,229	2,243	83 yrs	784	268	516
40-44 yrs	19,699	9,728	9,970	84 yrs	699	232	467
40 yrs	4,223	2,090	2,133	85-89 yrs	2,274	686	1,588
41 yrs	4,013	1,979	2,033	90-94 yrs	948	235	713
42 yrs	3,922	1,936	1,986	95-99 yrs	249	50	199
				> 100 yrs	50	9	41

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

(Figure 2-1) goes here

Table 2-2. Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin Status, and Percent Distribution: 1980 to 1994
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Percent Distri- bution	Not of Hispanic Origin								Hispanic Origin ^a	Percent Distri- bution
			White	Percent Distri- bution	Black	Percent Distri- bution	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Percent Distri- bution	Asian, Pacific Islander	Percent Distri- bution		
1980	227,225	100.0	181,140	79.7	26,215	11.5	1,336	0.6	3,665	1.6	14,869	6.6
1985	237,924	100.0	184,945	77.7	27,738	11.7	1,558	0.7	5,315	2.2	18,368	7.7
1990	249,402	100.0	188,601	75.6	29,374	11.8	1,802	0.7	7,076	2.9	22,549	9.0
1994	260,341	100.0	192,727	74.0	31,192	12.0	1,907	0.7	8,438	3.2	26,077	10.1

^a Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-3 goes here

Table 2-4. Resident U.S. Population by Region, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990
[As of April 1. For composition of regions, see text section 2.4.]

Race and Hispanic Origin	Population (1,000)					Percent Distribution				
	United States	North- east	Mid-west	South	West	United States	North- east	Mid-west	South	West
Total	248,710	50,809	59,669	85,446	52,786	100.0	20.4	24.0	34.4	21.2
White	199,686	42,069	52,018	65,582	40,017	100.0	21.1	26.0	32.8	20.0
Black	29,986	5,613	5,716	15,829	2,828	100.0	18.7	19.1	52.8	9.4
Am. Indian, Eskimo, Aleut American	1,959	125	338	563	933	100.0	6.4	17.2	28.7	47.6
Indian	1,878	122	334	557	866	100.0	6.5	17.8	29.7	46.1
Eskimo	57	2	2	3	51	100.0	2.9	3.5	4.9	88.8
Aleut	24	2	2	3	17	100.0	8.1	8.1	11.5	72.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	7,274	1,335	768	1,122	4,048	100.0	18.4	10.6	15.4	55.7
Chinese	1,645	445	133	204	863	100.0	27.0	8.1	12.4	52.4
Filipino	1,407	143	113	159	991	100.0	10.2	8.1	11.3	70.5
Japanese	848	74	63	67	643	100.0	8.8	7.5	7.9	75.9
Asian Indian	815	285	146	196	189	100.0	35.0	17.9	24.0	23.1
Korean	799	182	109	153	355	100.0	22.8	13.7	19.2	44.4
Vietnamese	615	61	52	169	334	100.0	9.8	8.5	27.4	54.3
Laotian	149	16	28	29	76	100.0	10.7	18.6	19.6	51.0
Cambodian	147	30	13	19	85	100.0	20.5	8.8	13.1	57.7
Thai	91	12	13	24	43	100.0	12.9	14.2	26.0	46.8
Hmong	90	2	37	2	50	100.0	1.9	41.3	1.8	55.0
Pakistani	81	28	15	22	17	100.0	34.3	18.9	26.5	20.4
Hawaiian	211	4	6	12	189	100.0	2.0	2.6	5.8	89.6
Samoan	63	2	2	4	55	100.0	2.4	3.6	6.4	87.6
Guamanian	49	4	3	8	34	100.0	7.3	6.4	16.8	69.5
Other A/P	263	49	34	54	126	100.0	18.6	12.9	20.5	48.0
Islander										
Other Races	9,805	1,667	829	2,350	4,960	100.0	17.0	8.5	24.0	50.6
Hispanic Origin ^a	22,354	3,754	1,727	6,767	10,106	100.0	16.8	7.7	30.3	45.2
Mexican	13,496	175	1,153	4,344	7,824	100.0	1.3	8.5	32.2	58.0
Puerto Rican	2,728	1,872	258	406	192	100.0	68.6	9.4	14.9	7.0
Cuban	1,044	184	37	735	88	100.0	17.6	3.5	70.5	8.5
Other	5,086	1,524	279	1,282	2,002	100.0	30.0	5.5	25.2	39.4
Hispanic Not of Hispanic Origin	226,356	47,055	57,942	78,679	42,680	100.0	20.8	25.6	34.8	18.9

^a Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-5 goes here

Table 2-6 goes here

Figure 2-2 Goes here

Table 2-7. Social and Economic Characteristics of the Asian and Pacific Islander Population:
1990 and 1994

[As of March. Excludes members of Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Data for 1990 are based on 1980 census population controls; 1994 data are based on 1990 census population controls.]

Characteristic	Number (1,000)		Percent Distribution	
	1990	1994	1990	1994
Total persons	6,679	7,444	100.0	100.0
Under 5 yrs old	602	584	9.0	7.8
5 - 14 yrs old	1,112	1,165	16.6	15.7
15 - 44 yrs old	3,345	3,838	50.1	51.6
45 - 64 yrs old	1,155	1,355	17.3	18.2
65 yrs old and older	465	503	7.0	6.8
Educational attainment				
Persons 25 yrs old and older	3,961	4,545	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 - 8 yrs	543	444	13.7	9.8
High school: 1 - 3 yrs	234	248 ^a	5.9	5.5 ^a
4 yrs	1,038	1,115 ^b	26.2	24.5 ^b
College: 1 - 3 yrs	568	866 ^c	14.3	19.1 ^c
4 yrs or more	1,578	1,872 ^d	39.9	41.2 ^d
Labor force status^e				
Civilians 16 yrs old and older	4,849	5,562	100.0	100.0
Civilian labor force	3,216	3,540	66.3	63.7
Employed	3,079	3,310	63.5	59.5
Unemployed	136	230	2.8	4.1
Unemployment rate ^f	4.2	6.5	X	X
Not in labor force	1,634	2,022	33.7	36.3
Family type				
Total families	1,531	1,737	100.0	100.0
Married couple	1,256	1,426	82.1	82.1
Female head of household, no spouse present	188	232	12.3	13.1
Male head of household, no spouse present	86	79	5.6	4.6
Family income in previous year in constant (1993) dollars				
Total families	1,531	1,737	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	NA	72	NA	4.2
\$5,000 - \$9,999	NA	107	NA	6.1
\$10,000 - \$14,999	NA	114	NA	6.6
\$15,000 - \$24,999	NA	220	NA	12.7
\$25,000 - \$34,999	NA	195	NA	11.3
\$35,000 - \$49,999	NA	243	NA	14.0
\$50,000 or more	NA	784	NA	45.2
Median income	47,021	44,456	X	X
Families below poverty level	182	235	11.9	13.5
Persons below poverty level	939	1,134	14.1	15.3
Housing tenure				
Total occupied units	1,988	2,233	100.0	100.0
Owner-occupied	977	1,154	49.1	51.7
Renter-occupied	982	1,055	49.4	47.2
No cash rent	30	25	1.5	1.1

NA= Not available.

X= Not applicable.

^a Represents those who completed 9 to 12 grade, but have no high school diploma.

^b High school graduate.

^c Some college or associate degree.

^d Bachelor's or advanced degree.

^e Data beginning 1994 not directly comparable with earlier years.

^f Total unemployment as percent of civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-8. Social and Economic Characteristics of the Hispanic Population: 1993

[As of March, except labor force status, annual average. Excludes Armed Forces members except those living off post or with families on post.]

Characteristic	Number (1,000)						Percent Distribution					
	His-panic, total	Mexican	Puer-to Rican	Cuban	Central/South American	Other His-panic	His-panic, total	Mexican	Puer-to Rican	Cuban	Central/South American	Other His-panic
Total persons	22,752	14,628	2,402	1,071	3,052	1,598	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 yrs old	2,523	1,787	251	49	304	133	11.1	12.2	10.4	4.6	10.0	8.3
5 - 14 yrs old	4,207	2,939	496	85	461	226	18.5	20.1	20.6	7.9	15.1	14.1
15 - 44 yrs old	11,529	7,447	1,162	429	1,732	759	50.7	50.9	48.4	40.1	56.7	47.5
45 - 64 yrs old	3,271	1,844	355	291	438	344	14.4	12.6	14.8	27.2	14.3	21.5
65 yrs old and older	1,222	612	138	218	119	135	5.4	4.2	5.7	20.3	3.9	8.4
Educational attainment												
Persons 25 yrs old and older	12,100	7,198	1,280	818	1,776	1,029	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
High school graduate or higher	6,424	3,324	766	508	1,117	709	53.1	46.2	59.8	62.1	62.9	68.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,090	428	103	135	269	155	9.0	5.9	8.0	16.5	15.1	15.1
Labor force status^a												
Civilians 16 yrs old and older	15,753	9,693	1,676	927	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA
Civilian labor force	10,377	6,499	950	554	NA	NA	65.9	67.0	56.7	59.8	NA	NA
Employed	9,272	5,805	828	511	NA	NA	58.9	59.9	49.4	55.1	NA	NA
Unemployed	1,104	693	122	43	NA	NA	7.0	7.1	7.3	4.6	NA	NA
Unemployment rate ^b	10.6	10.7	12.8	7.8	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	NA	NA
Not in labor force	5,377	3,194	725	373	NA	NA	34.1	33.0	43.3	40.2	NA	NA
Family type												
Total families	5,318	3,210	653	309	751	395	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married couple	3,674	2,320	349	235	510	261	69.1	72.3	53.4	76.1	67.9	66.0
Female head of household, no spouse present	1,238	622	264	56	186	110	23.3	19.4	40.5	18.2	24.7	27.7
Male head of household, no spouse present	407	269	40	18	56	25	7.7	8.4	6.2	5.7	7.4	6.3
Family income in 1992												
Total families	5,318	3,210	653	309	751	395	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	320	178	60	14	45	23	6.0	5.5	9.2	4.5	6.0	5.8
\$5,000 - \$9,999	620	338	123	23	85	50	11.7	10.5	18.8	7.4	11.3	12.7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	671	423	70	29	116	32	12.6	13.2	10.7	9.4	15.4	8.1
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,152	740	140	61	142	71	21.7	23.1	21.4	19.7	18.9	18.0
\$25,000 - \$34,999	865	550	89	47	124	53	16.3	17.1	13.6	15.2	16.5	13.4
\$35,000 - \$49,999	802	503	77	50	104	66	15.1	15.7	11.8	16.2	13.8	16.7
\$50,000 or more	889	478	96	85	133	98	16.7	14.9	14.7	27.5	17.7	24.8
Median income (dol.)	23,912	23,714	20,301	31,015	23,649	28,562	X	X	X	X	X	X
Families below poverty level ^c	1,395	847	212	47	203	86	26.2	26.4	32.5	15.4	27.0	21.7
Persons below poverty level ^c	6,655	4,404	874	194	815	368	29.3	30.1	36.5	18.1	26.7	23.1
Housing tenure												
Total occupied units	6,626	3,869	841	405	937	574	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner-occupied	2,654	1,708	197	215	239	294	40.0	44.2	23.4	53.0	25.6	51.2
Renter-occupied	3,973	2,160	644	191	697	280	60.0	55.8	76.6	47.2	74.4	48.8

NA = Not available.

X = Not applicable.

^a Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Jan. 1994.^b Total unemployment as percent of civilian labor force.^c Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980.

Note: Median income is median of yearly total income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-9 goes here

Table 2-10 goes here

Table 2-11 goes here

Table 2-12. Disability Status of Persons 21-64 Years Old: 1991 to 1994

Disability Status	1991		1993		1994	
	Number (1,000)	Percent Employed	Number (1,000)	Percent Employed	Number (1,000)	Percent Employed
Persons 21 to 64 years old, total	144,075	75.1	148,244	75.1	149,369	76.2
With no disability	116,641	80.5	119,414	80.6	119,960	82.1
With a disability	27,434	52.0	28,830	52.4	29,409	52.3
Severe	12,494	23.3	13,819	25.0	14,219	26.1
Not severe	14,940	76.0	15,011	77.7	15,190	76.9
With a functional limitation	18,012	48.6	19,400	49.7	17,797	48.6
Severe	6,352	27.6	7,232	29.7	6,841	32.2
With difficulty--						
Seeing words and letters	4,567	45.5	5,155	45.5	4,002	43.7
Hearing normal conversation	5,222	63.7	5,650	65.4	4,489	64.4
Lifting and carrying	7,548	32.1	8,149	34.5	8,026	34.8
Climbing stairs	7,803	30.1	8,584	31.6	8,517	33.9
Walking three city blocks	7,672	31.5	8,600	31.9	8,697	33.5
With an ADL ¹ limitation	3,313	25.3	3,820	26.8	3,640	27.2
With an IADL ² limitation	4,811	22.9	5,375	25.4	5,434	27.1
Needs personal assistanc with and ADL or IADL	3,704	21.2	4,021	23.1	4,065	24.6
Uses a wheelchair	495	18.4	582	20.9	685	22.0
Does not use a wheelchair but uses a cane,crutches, or a walker	1,484	25.2	1,841	29.2	1,609	27.5

¹ ADL's are activities of daily living and include getting around inside the home, getting in or out of a bed or chair, taking a bath or shower, dressing, eating, and using the toilet.

² IADL's are instrumental activities of daily living and include going outside the home, keeping track of money and bills, preparing meals, doing light housework, and using the telephone.

Note: For period September through December of year shown. Covers civilian noninstitutional population and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1997.

Table 2-13 goes here.

Table 2-14. Active Duty Personnel by Service and Year: 1950 to 1993
 [In thousands. As of end of fiscal year; includes National Guard, Reserve, and Retired regular personnel on extended or continuous active duty. Other officer candidates are included under enlisted personnel.]

Year	Total ^{a,b}	ARMY			NAVY ^c			MARINE CORPS			AIR FORCE			COAST GUARD		
		Total ^b	Officers	Enlisted	Total ^b	Officers	Enlisted	Total ^b	Officers	Enlisted	Total ^b	Officers	Enlisted	Total ^b	Officers	Enlisted
1950	1,459	593	73	519	381	45	333	74	7	67	411	57	354	ND	ND	ND
1955	2,935	1,109	122	986	661	75	583	205	18	187	960	137	823	ND	ND	ND
1960	2,475	873	101	770	617	70	545	171	16	154	815	130	683	ND	ND	ND
1965	2,654	969	112	855	670	78	588	190	17	173	825	132	690	ND	ND	ND
1970	3,065	1,323	167	1,153	691	81	606	260	25	235	791	130	657	38.3	5.5	31.5
1975	2,128	784	103	678	535	66	466	196	19	177	613	105	503	37.9	5.6	29.9
1980	2,051	777	99	674	527	63	460	188	18	170	558	98	456	40.2	6.4	32.0
1985	2,151	781	110	667	571	71	495	198	20	178	602	108	489	39.3	6.7	31.0
1990	2,044	732	104	624	579	72	503	197	20	177	535	100	431	37.8	6.8	29.1
1993	1,705	572	88	480	510	66	439	178	18	160	444	84	356	40.1	7.6	30.6

ND = No data listed.

^a Beginning 1980, excludes Navy Reserve personnel on active duty for Training and Administration of Reserves (TARS). From 1969, the full-time Guard and Reserve.

^b Includes cadets.

^c Prior to 1980, includes Navy Reserve personnel on active duty for TARS.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-15 goes here

Table 2-16. Populations in Jail by Race and Detention Status: 1978 to 1994

[Excludes Federal and State prisons or other correctional institutions; institutions exclusively for juveniles; State-operated jails in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and other facilities that retain persons for less than 48 hours. As of June 30. For 1978 and 1988, data based on National Jail Census; for other years, based on sample survey and subject to sampling variability.]

CHARACTERISTIC	1978	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total inmates^a	158,394	256,615	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	444,584	459,804	490,442
Total U.S. population (in thousands) ^b	222,585	238,466	245,021	247,342	249,911	252,643	255,407	258,120	260,651
Percent of total U.S. population	0.070	0.100	0.140	0.145	0.162	0.169	0.174	0.178	0.188
Male	148,839	235,909	313,158	356,050	368,002	386,865	403,768	415,700	441,219
Female	9,555	19,077	30,411	37,253	37,318	39,614	40,816	44,100	49,223
White ^c	89,418	151,403	166,302	201,732	186,989	190,333	191,362	239,500	255,800
Black ^c	65,104	102,646	141,979	185,910	174,335	187,618	195,156	214,100	227,000
Other races ^c	3,872	2,566	3,932	7,911	5,321	5,391	5,831	6,200	7,600
Hispanic ^d	16,349	35,926	51,455	55,377	57,449	60,129	62,961	69,200	75,500
Non-Hispanic	142,045	220,689	292,114	340,176	347,871	366,350	381,623	390,600	414,942
Adult ^e	156,783	254,986	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	441,781	455,500	NA
Awaiting arraignment or trial	77,453	127,059	175,669	204,291	207,358	217,671	223,840	228,900	NA
Convicted	75,438	123,409	166,224	189,012	195,661	206,458	217,940	226,600	NA
Juvenile ^f	1,611	1,629	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350	2,804	4,300	NA

NA = Not available.

^a For 1985, 1989-1994, includes juveniles not shown separately by sex, and for 1988 and 1990-1994 includes 31,356; 38,675; 43,138; 52,235; 66,249; and 90,058 persons, respectively, of unknown race not shown separately.

^b Source: Table 2, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

^c For 1993 and 1994, data are estimated and rounded to nearest 100.

^d Hispanic persons may be of any race. Data for 1993 and 1994 are estimated and rounded to nearest 100.

^e Includes inmates not classified by conviction status.

^f Juveniles are persons whose age makes them initially subject to juvenile court authority although they are sometimes tried as adults in criminal court. In 1993, included juveniles who were tried as adults. In 1994, includes all persons under age 18.

Source: Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-17 goes here

Table 2-18. Trends in Ratio of Males to Females by Age Group, 1950 to 1994, and Projections,
2000 and 2025
[Number of males per 100 females. Total resident population.]

Age (in years)	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^a	1994	Projections	
	(Apr. 1)	(Apr. 1)	(Apr. 1)	(Apr. 1)	(Apr. 1)	(July 1)	2000 (July 1)	2025 (July 1)
All ages	98.6	97.1	94.8	94.5	95.1	95.4	95.7	96.3
Under 14 yrs	103.7	103.4	103.9	104.6	104.9	104.9	105.2	105.4
14 to 24 yrs	98.2	98.7	98.7	101.9	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.7
25 to 44 yrs	96.4	95.7	95.6	97.4	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.6
45 to 64 yrs	100.1	95.7	91.6	90.7	92.5	93.4	94.1	94.2
65 yrs and older	89.6	82.8	72.1	67.6	67.2	68.5	70.5	82.0

^a The April 1, 1990, census count (248,718,291) includes count resolution corrections processed through March 1994 and does not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

Note: Ratios presented in this table are the value out of 100.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-19. Trends in Resident Population by Race, 1980 to 1995, and Projections to 2050
 [In thousands, except as indicated. These data are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and have been modified from the official census counts.
 Middle series ^a projections are included.]

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut		Asian, Pacific Islander	
	Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Population	Percent Distribu- tion
1980	227,225	100.0	195,185	85.89	26,771	11.78	14,869	6.54	1,433	0.63	3,837	1.68
1985	237,924	100.0	202,031	84.91	28,569	12.00	18,368	7.72	1,718	0.72	5,606	2.35
1990	249,402	100.0	209,180	83.87	30,599	12.27	22,549	9.04	2,073	0.83	7,550	3.03
1995	263,434	100.0	218,334	82.90	33,117	12.60	26,798	10.17	2,228	0.80	10,002	3.70
2000	276,241	100.0	226,267	81.90	35,469	12.80	31,166	11.28	2,390	0.90	13,140	4.40
2005	288,286	100.0	233,343	80.90	37,793	13.10	35,702	12.38	2,569	0.90	16,541	5.10
2010	300,431	100.0	240,297	80.00	40,224	13.40	40,525	13.48	2,773	0.90	20,200	5.70
2020	325,942	100.0	254,791	78.20	45,409	13.90	51,217	15.71	3,223	0.90	28,212	7.00
2030	349,993	100.0	267,457	76.40	50,596	14.50	62,810	17.94	3,729	1.00	37,271	8.10
2040	371,505	100.0	277,232	74.60	55,917	15.10	75,130	20.22	4,336	1.00	47,516	9.30
2050	392,031	100.0	285,591	72.80	61,586	15.70	88,071	22.46	5,039	1.10	58,930	10.30

^a Middle series refers to projections using the middle range of fertility and mortality rates, e.g., lifetime births per 1,000 women = 1,800; life expectancy at birth = 81.2 years (Day, 1996).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995; Day, 1996.

Table 2-20. Trends in Resident Population by Region and Division: 1960 to 1994[For composition of divisions, see text section 2.4.]

Region	Division	Percent Distribution						Change in % Distribution
		1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1994	
Northeast	New England	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	-0.8
	Middle Atlantic	19.1	18.3	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.6	-4.5
Midwest	East North Central	20.2	19.8	18.4	17.4	16.9	16.6	-3.6
	West North Central	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	-1.6
South	South Atlantic	14.5	15.1	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.8	+ 3.3
	East South Central	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	-0.6
	West South Central	9.5	9.5	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.9	+ 1.4
West	Mountain	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	+ 2.0
	Pacific	11.8	13.1	14.0	14.7	15.7	16.0	+ 4.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-21. Trends in Percent Distribution of Total U.S. Population Residing in Urban and Rural Areas: 1960 to 1990

Place of Residence	Percent Distribution of Total U.S. Population			
	1960	1970	1980	1990
Urban ^a	69.9	73.6	73.7	75.2
Rural ^a	30.1	27.4	27.3	24.8

^a Definitions of urban and rural are provided in section 2.6.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-22. Trends in Numbers of Public Aid Recipients and Average Monthly Cash Payments Under Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Public Assistance: 1980 to 1993

[As of December, except as noted. Public assistance data for all years include Puerto Rico, Guam, and Virgin Islands; SSI data are for federally administered payments. Excludes payments made to suppliers of medical care.]

Program	Recipients (1,000)					Avg. Monthly Payments (dol.)				
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
SSI, total	4,142	4,817	5,118	5,566	5,984	168	299	321	358	345
Aged	1,808	1,454	1,465	1,471	1,475	128	213	221	227	237
Blind	78	84	85	85	85	213	342	351	362	359
Disabled	2,256	3,279	3,569	4,010	4,424	198	337	361	407	381
Old-age assistance ^a	19	17	17	17	16	39	45	55	41	45
Aid to the blind ^a	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	36	42	56	37	40
Aid to permanently, totally disabled ^a	21	26	27	28	28	35	40	58	40	41
AFDC: ^b Families	3,843	4,218	4,708	4,936	5,050	288	392	388	382	377
Recipients ^c	11,101	12,159	13,489	14,035	14,257	100	136	135	134	133
Children	7,599	8,208	9,104	9,471	9,598	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
General assistance cases	796	1,060	1,078	979	971	161	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

Z = Fewer than 500.

^a Average monthly recipients and payments for the year.

^b Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

^c Includes the children and one or both parents, or one caretaker relative other than a parent, in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-23. Trends in Numbers of Public Aid Recipients as Percent of Total U.S. Population
by State: 1990 to 1993

[Total recipients as of June of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Federal Supplemental Security Income as percent resident population. Based on resident population as of April 1 for 1990 and as of July 1 for 1993.]

Division and State	1990	1993	Division and State	1990	1993
Total in US	6.5	7.7			
New England	5.6	6.9	WV	8.9	9.6
ME	6.6	7.6	NC	5.6	7.3
NH	2.2	3.4	SC	5.8	6.8
VT	5.7	7.0	GA	7.1	8.4
MA	6.4	7.7	FL	4.6	7.0
RI	6.4	8.3	East South Central	7.9	9.1
CT	4.7	6.2	KY	7.9	9.5
Middle Atlantic	6.7	8.0	TN	7.2	9.4
NY	7.7	9.6	AL	6.5	7.0
NJ	5.3	6.1	MS	11.4	11.3
PA	6.0	7.0	West South Central	6.2	6.9
East North Central	7.0	7.8	AR	6.3	6.6
OH	7.3	8.3	LA	9.8	9.9
IN	3.9	5.1	OK	5.6	6.2
IL	7.1	7.9	TX	5.4	6.3
MI	8.6	9.3	Mountain	4.2	5.3
WI	6.6	6.7	MT	4.9	5.6
West North Central	4.8	5.5	ID	2.7	3.2
MN	4.9	5.5	WY	3.8	5.0
IA	4.7	4.9	CO	4.3	4.8
MO	5.8	6.9	NM	5.8	8.3
ND	3.6	4.2	AZ	4.7	6.5
SD	4.2	4.5	UT	3.3	3.7
NE	3.7	4.2	NV	2.9	3.7
KS	4.1	4.7	Pacific	8.4	10.0
South Atlantic	5.4	7.0	WA	6.0	7.1
DE	4.4	5.3	OR	4.3	5.3
MD	5.1	5.9	CA	9.4	11.2
DC	10.9	15.0	AK	4.6	7.2
VA	3.9	4.8	HI	5.2	6.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-24. Trends in Immigration Rates: 1901 to 1993

[In thousands, except rate. For fiscal years ending in year shown. For definition of immigrants see text section 2.9. Data represent immigrants admitted. Rates based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1 for resident population through 1929, and for total population thereafter (excluding Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1959).]

Period	Number of Immigrants	
	(1,000)	Rate ^a
1901 to 1910	8,795	10.4
1911 to 1920	5,736	5.7
1921 to 1930	4,107	3.5
1931 to 1940	528	0.4
1941 to 1950	1,035	0.7
1951 to 1960	2,515	1.5
1961 to 1970	3,322	1.7
1971 to 1980	4,493	2.1
1981 to 1990	7,338	3.1
1991 to 1993	3,705	4.8

^a Annual rate per 1,000 U.S. population. Rate computed by dividing sum of annual immigration totals for same number of years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-25. Trends in Percent Distribution of Active Duty Personnel by Year: 1950 to 1993

[In thousands]

Year	Total U.S. Population	U.S. Population on Active Duty	Percent Distribution
1950	152,271	1,459	0.958
1955	165,931	2,935	1.769
1960	180,671	2,475	1.370
1965	194,303	2,654	1.366
1970	205,052	3,065	1.495
1975	215,973	2,128	0.985
1980	227,726	2,051	0.900
1985	238,466	2,151	0.902
1990	249,911	2,044	0.818
1993	258,120	1,705	0.661

Source: Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.

Table 2-17. Number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities, by race and Hispanic origin, midyear 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Race and Hispanic origin of inmates						Unknown
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	
U.S. total	1,023,572	363,918	488,222	147,365	10,519	8,436	5,112
Federal*	81,930	36,403	29,178	14,385	1,171	771	22
State	941,642	327,515	459,044	132,980	9,348	7,665	5,090
Northeast	150,794	38,893	74,310	35,349	1,140	584	518
Connecticut	14,758	3,783	6,930	3,986	18	41	0
Maine	1,460	1,385	35	19	17	4	0
Massachusetts	10,755	5,205	3,068	2,204	37	98	143
New Hampshire	2,200	1,661	94	148	2	7	288
New Jersey	19,387	3,640	12,407	3,224	5	30	81
New York	68,471	10,577	34,150	22,443	995	306	0
Pennsylvania	29,666	10,024	16,722	2,808	42	64	6
Rhode Island	3,068	1,663	865	496	12	32	0
Vermont	1,029	955	39	21	12	2	0
Midwest	188,155	80,120	98,307	7,325	1,648	410	345
Illinois	36,950	8,933	24,278	3,627	44	67	1
Indiana	14,475	8,036	6,031	344	50	14	0
Iowa	6,746	4,776	1,652	187	94	34	3
Kansas	6,844	3,588	2,701	395	106	54	0
Michigan	40,416	16,498	22,988	613	111	84	122
Minnesota	4,641	2,378	1,609	250	317	62	25
Missouri	18,330	9,176	8,860	237	39	17	1
Nebraska	2,880	1,619	926	222	110	3	0
North Dakota	677	491	25	31	129	1	0
Ohio	43,900	18,712	24,302	817	25	22	22
South Dakota	1,882	1,391	68	0	423	0	0
Wisconsin	10,414	4,522	4,867	602	200	52	171
South	401,309	130,894	233,420	32,717	1,518	635	2,125
Alabama	17,943	6,016	11,863	33	25	6	0
Arkansas	8,318	3,370	4,919	16	8	5	0
Delaware	4,618	1,460	3,010	143	0	3	2
District of Columbia	8,677	65	8,483	122	0	7	0
Florida	61,767	24,768	34,596	2,086	32	31	254
Georgia	30,058	9,608	20,071	291	42	33	13
Kentucky	9,958	6,065	3,739	33	2	8	111
Louisiana	16,206	4,353	11,804	45	2	2	0
Maryland	20,907	4,648	15,573	99	10	10	567
Mississippi	9,585	2,206	7,364	7	4	4	0
North Carolina	25,576	8,125	15,993	259	456	29	714
Oklahoma	14,809	7,655	5,715	493	904	42	0
South Carolina	18,329	5,447	12,772	63	20	5	22
Tennessee	13,008	6,299	6,546	37	9	5	112
Texas	116,732	31,846	55,129	28,983	0	444	330
Virginia	22,632	7,201	15,431	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	2,186	1,762	412	7	4	1	0
West	201,384	77,608	53,007	57,589	5,042	6,036	2,102
Alaska	3,132	1,512	425	107	1,022	46	20
Arizona	21,210	10,169	3,459	6,680	789	102	11
California	126,014	37,006	40,290	42,340	1,542	3,461	1,375
Colorado	8,117	3,636	2,101	2,144	171	54	11
Hawaii	3,312	729	171	74	45	1,894	399
Idaho	2,891	2,292	54	373	120	20	32
Montana	1,683	1,139	50	66	424	4	0
Nevada	7,289	4,143	2,067	892	102	85	0
New Mexico	3,991	1,114	491	2,217	162	7	0
Oregon	7,447	5,503	1,018	685	146	58	37
Utah	3,787	2,574	330	669	134	52	28
Washington	11,363	6,895	2,494	1,209	327	249	189
Wyoming	1,148	896	57	133	58	4	0

*The number of inmates of Hispanic origin is underreported. In 28 Federal facilities, the race but not Hispanic origin was reported for 21,563 inmates.

Source: Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995.

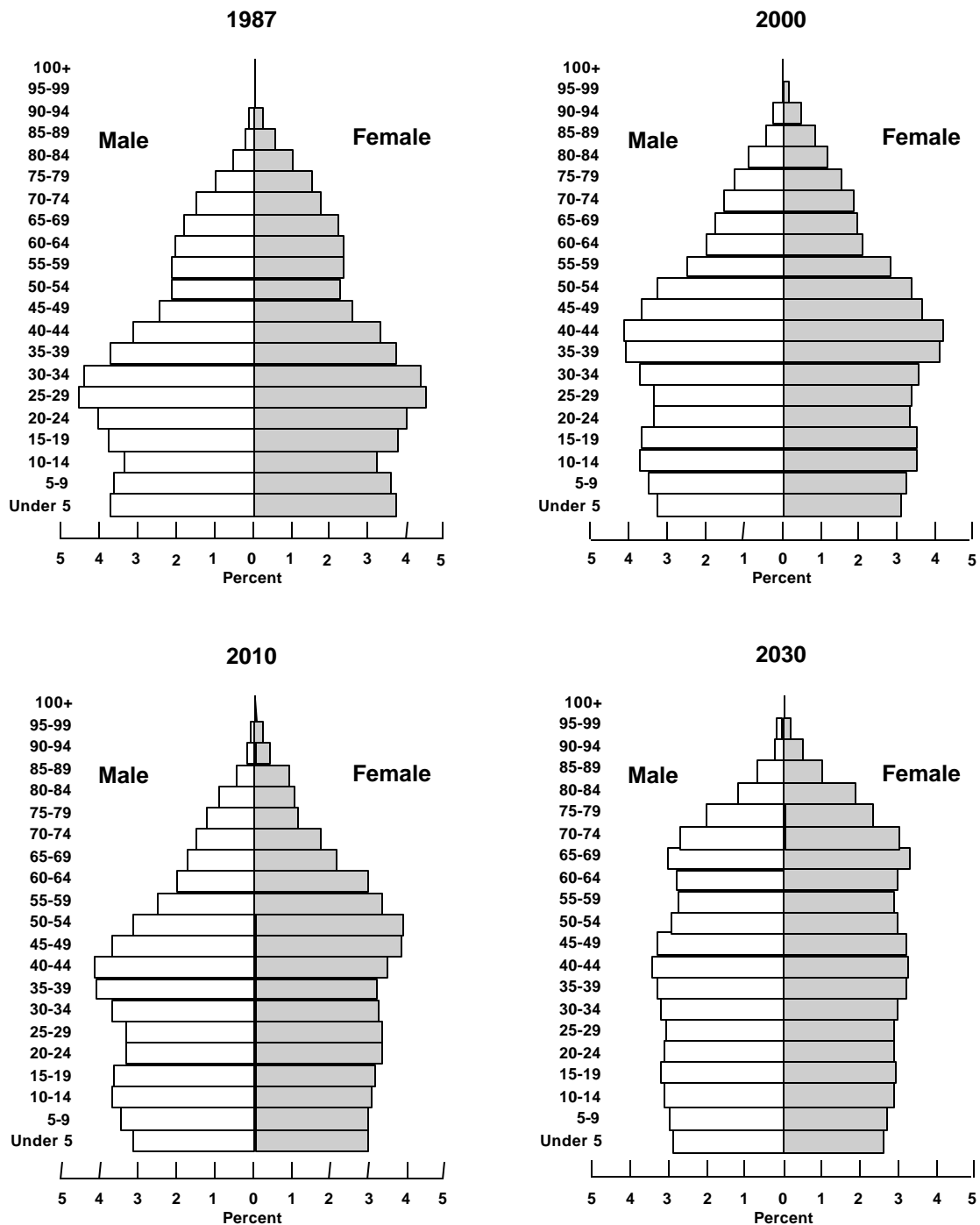


Figure 2-1. Projected Age Distribution of the U.S. Population: 1987, 2000, 2010, and 2030

Source: Spencer, 1989.

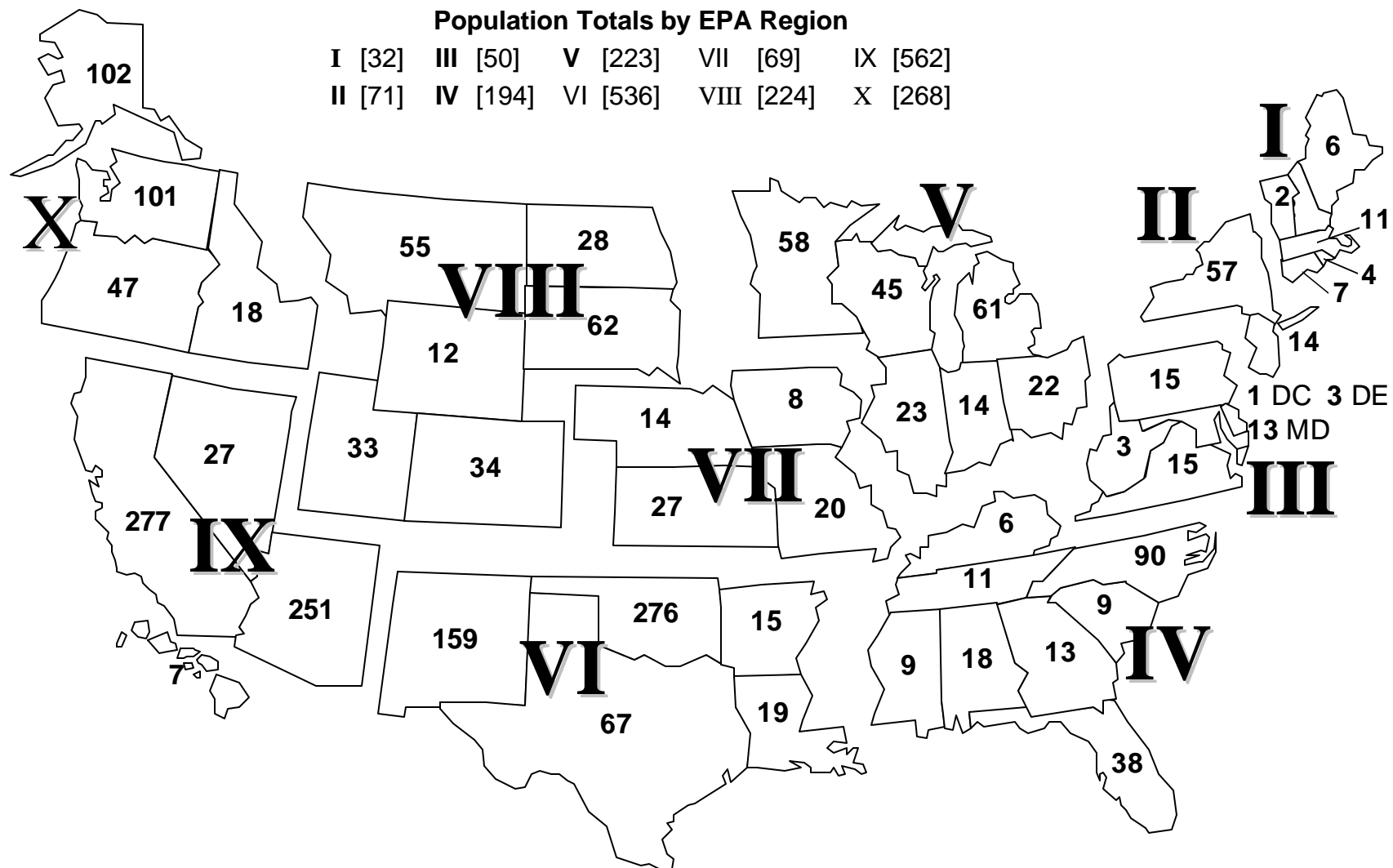


Figure 2-2. Native American Populations Residing in EPA Regions by State: 1995 [In thousands].

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995.